

A NEW SPECIES OF *OMANIA* FROM MICRONESIA  
(HEMIPTERA: SALDIDAE)

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The following new species is the first member of the genus *Omania* Horváth from Micronesia. Previously, four species were known: *coleoptratra* Horváth, 1915 from the Sultanate of Oman and the Sinai Peninsula, *marksae* Woodward, 1958 from intertidal coral rocks of the Great Barrier Reef of Australia, *samoensis* Kellen, 1960 from American Samoa and *satoi* Miyamoto, 1963 from the Tokara Islands south of Kyushu, Japan. The present species was collected at Nauru Island in southeastern Micronesia.

All of the members of the genus are extremely small and secretive and have thus far eluded discovery on most of the islands of Oceania. Both Woodward (1958) and Kellen (1960) have given excellent accounts of the life history, habits and adaptations of these saldids to a marine life in the intertidal zone. Drake (1961) has summarized the literature and included a splendid illustration of *O. marksae*.

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF *Omania* HORVÁTH

1. Eyes small, width two-thirds or less the width of the vertex at level of ocelli, length subequal to length of pronotum; vertex with silvery pubescence; hemelytra almost unicolorous ..... 2  
Eyes large, width four-fifths or more the width of the vertex at level of ocelli, length greater than length of pronotum; vertex with golden pubescence; hemelytra with a contrasting pattern of bluish bloom and black ... 4
2. Collum of head distinctly triangular; all antennal segments concolorous light brown; calluses of pronotum flat, poorly delimited; pronotum, scutellum, and hemelytra uniformly bluish gray; legs light brown ... *coleoptratra* Horváth  
Collum of head not triangular, anterior demarcation arcuate; antennal segments III and IV dark brown or black; calluses of pronotum slightly raised and clearly demarcated; pronotum, scutellum and hemelytra velvety black ..... 3
3. Antennal segment III only one-half as long as IV, apices of segment I and II fuscus, all of III and IV black; posterior lobe of pronotum about twice as long as the anterior collar; hemelytra uniformly dull black ... *satoi* Miyamoto  
Antennal segment III approximately two-thirds as long as IV, apex of segment II and all of III and IV brownish black; posterior lobe of the pronotum only slightly longer than anterior collar; hemelytra marked with a bluish bloom along costal margin and near middle of disk .....  
..... *marksae* Woodward
4. Length of eye almost one and a half times length of pronotum, its posterior margin extending beyond the posterior margin of the pronotal collar;

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median fovea of callus deep, almost completely separating callus into two swollen lobes; scutellum very small, distinctly less than twice as wide as long; irregular silvery blue pattern occurring extensively over pronotum, scutellum and hemelytra ..... **nauruensis**, n. sp.

Length of eye no more than one and a quarter times length of pronotum, its posterior margin not surpassing the posterior margin of the pronotal collar; median fovea of callus distinct but not dividing the callus into two separate lobes; scutellum twice as wide as long; irregular silvery blue pattern confined to sides of pronotum and three stripes on hemelytra ..... **samoensis** Kellen

***Omania nauruensis***, n. sp.

(Figs. 1-2)

Male.—Head in front vertical, strongly deflexed, not projecting in front of eyes; over twice as wide as long, 40: 17<sup>2</sup>. Eyes large, four-fifths the width of vertex at level of ocelli; almost one and a half times length of pronotum on median line, 23: 16, their hind margins surpassing the hind margin of the pronotal collar; vertex, frons and clypeus shining black, finely rugulose; pubescence fine, golden. Ocelli raised, separated from each other by twice the distance between ocellus and eye. Anterior pair of cephalic trichobothria large, closely resembling ocelli but pale, bearing the usual pair of long, black setae. Posterior hairless collum on median line one-fourth total length of head, 4:17, with dull blue-gray pruinosity; anterior margin broadly arcuate. Clypeal region and underside of head with long, pale hairs. Rostrum testaceous, reaching middle coxae. Relative lengths of antennal segments I-IV, 9: 13: 11: 16, with numerous hairs; segments I and II pale, III and IV uniformly reddish brown.

Pronotum hardly more than one-half as long as wide at base, 16: 33; lateral margins rounded and evenly tapered to anterior collar; posterolateral angles bluntly angled but not carinate or explanate; collar about one-sixth of total length, 2.5: 16; callus prominently elevated and clearly demarcated by a sulcus at sides and behind, median fovea continued as a sulcus which almost completely divides callus into two lobes; pronotal margins and median sulcus with blue-gray pruinosity.

Scutellum small, over one and a half times wider than long, 16: 10; one-half as wide as base of pronotum, 16: 33; disk depressed on sides leaving a longitudinal carina joined to the transverse basal one, clearly defined by the blue-gray pruinosity.

Forewings completely covering sides of abdomen and extending to level of sternae; dark, entirely coriaceous, elytron-like; not overlapping and without a trace of membrane; costal margins broadly convex, apices rounded; surpassing abdomen, slightly diverging. Claval suture present, weakening apically, but clearly defined by preapical pruinose band. Blue-gray pruinose areas as follows: a large basal and preapical band on clavus, an irregular patch on base of corium extending narrowly down the lateral margin of hemelytra, widening at middle third and extending inward almost to commissure, a broad band at apical margin. Hind wings absent.

<sup>2</sup> 73.5 units = 1 mm.



Fig. 1, *Omania nauruensis*, n. sp., holotype ♂.

Pronotum, scutellum and hemelytra impunctate, with rather sparse covering of short, curved hairs, these becoming longer laterally.

Coxae and most of femora shining testaceous; apical fifth or sixth of each femur, all tibiae, tarsi stramineous with abundant long hairs; tibiae with some stiff spines.

Genital capsule small with a pair of minute claspers (fig. 2).

Total length 1.20 mm., greatest width of hemelytra 0.57 mm.

Female very similar to male but larger. Length 1.36 mm., greatest width of hemelytra 0.68 mm.



Fig. 2, ♂ clasper.

Holotype male (USNM 69554) and allotype female, Nauru Island, 432 miles west of the Gilbert Islands and just south of the equator, Nov. 25, 1966; 137 paratypes, same locality but Nov. 16, 19, and 25, 1966. All collected by H. C. Chapman.

Holotype, allotype and 35 paratypes in the USNM. Paratypes in John T. Polhemus collection and H. C. Chapman collection.

*O. nauruensis* can be distinguished from the other four members of the genus by its large, elongate eyes and the distinctive and apparently constant color pattern.

#### COLLECTING NOTES

*Omania nauruensis* was collected at low tide from coral pinnacles that were common in the reef which completely surrounds Nauru Island. Most collections were made in the vicinity of Anibare Bay. The coral outcroppings varied in size from a foot to more than eight feet in height and many were very broad (fig. 3). Fig. 4 shows a coral pinnacle which generally produced specimens of this saldid. Specimens were collected by flushing or splashing water against the coral outcroppings just above the water where the surface was still moist from the previous high tide. The specimens were washed into the water where they were easily collected by a dipper or finger tip and then placed in a vial of alcohol. Because of the small size of this species, their collecting was facilitated by splashing pinnacles which were in the open sunlight and had white sand at their bases. Specimens appeared rather helpless in the water; if they were not collected, they eventually returned to a pinnacle. *O. nauruensis* apparently comes out of the interstices of the coral outcroppings at definite times during low tides. Collecting of this species was rather poor immediately following low tides.



Fig. 3, Anibare Bay at low tide showing coral pinnacles.



Fig. 4, Coral pinnacle which often produced *Omania nauruensis*.

*Halovelis marianarum* Usinger was the only other aquatic bug noted in the general habitat. This marine veliid was often seen around and on portions of the coral pinnacles.

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THE NEARCTIC DORYCTINAE, V. THE GENUS *LELUTHIA* AND  
COMMENTS ON THE STATUS OF THE TRIBE HECABOLINI  
(HYMENOPTERA, BRACONIDAE)

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The Doryctinae have been divided into two tribes depending upon the presence of the second intercubitus in the forewing and, hence, three cubital cells (Doryctini), or the absence of the second intercubitus, hence, two cubital cells (Hecabolini). Tobias (1961) described a genus and species of Doryctinae which usually had two cubital cells but in which several specimens had three. After further study, and when he found no other characters to distinguish the Hecabolini and Doryctini, he concluded that "the presence or absence of the second intercubitus can not serve as a reliable criterion for the separation of these groups."

During my study of the genus *Leluthia* Cameron which normally has three cubital cells, I observed one distinct species and several specimens of another with only two cubital cells. Furthermore, one specimen has the right wing with two cells and the left with three. Otherwise, the specimens are identical and, I believe, congeneric. I agree with Tobias that this character of the forewing is not reliable